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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

☞ Gen. Banks has advanced some thirty miles further down the Shenandoah valley, and rested at Newmarket. Two or three days more will bring him to Staunton, on the line of the railroad to Richmond. There seems to be no opposition to his advance worthy of the name. What few rebels there are—chiefly of Ashby's cavalry—devote themselves to destroying property in their retreat.

☞ The list which we present on the second page gives the names of 370 commissioned officers killed or wounded at Pittsburg Landing. Not more than half the regiments engaged are reported at all, and many of these only in part. The list is already appalling, but it should be remembered that those are less than half the names and that in addition some 150 officers were taken prisoners. Shoulder straps were total at Shiloh.

FORT PILLOW.

There was a report in town, yesterday afternoon, that Fort Pillow had been taken, but up to 3 o'clock this morning we had received no confirmation of the rumor nor anything about the siege. It augurs well, however, for the truth of the report that the speculators have usually been a day ahead of other folks on the news.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

We were surprised here this morning at finding the intelligence from Fort Pillow given to the country through the Navy Department at Washington, and published in all the newspapers yesterday morning, when we have regularly had same intelligence stricken out of despatches up to last night. We have important news which they won't let us send.—*Cairo despatch yesterday.*

Three days despatches relating to the siege of Fort Pillow have accumulated at Cairo, under the ban of the military censor. The loyal people of the North, who furnish the troops and pay the bills, were not permitted to know with what success a movement in which they have the deepest interest was being carried forward. "Because it would give aid and comfort to the enemy," forsooth! will somebody explain to us how?

THE STRAITS OPEN.

The ice blockade on the commerce of the great Lakes has at length been broken. Yesterday morning the propeller Queen of the Lakes, which started from Detroit on Monday evening last, reached Milwaukee. From the accounts which have reached us concerning Lake Huron, the Straits have given way earlier than was expected, but none too early for the amount of business to be done. Last year, the first propeller through did not reach Milwaukee till the 25th of April.

Now commences the annual task which the West has to perform in feeding both the Old and the New World. Here in Chicago we have stored upwards of five millions of bushels of grain, besides about 100,000 barrels of flour; and before many days elapse Lake Michigan will bear upon its waters a hundred sail of vessels laden with Western produce, bound for the seaboard.

FROM GEN. CURTIS' COLUMN.

Successful Expedition of Colonel Wright.

UNION MEN FLEEING FROM ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The following is from correspondence to the *Democrat*:

FORSYTH, MO., April 13.—Judge Murphy and Dr. Johnson, of Huntsville, Arkansas, arrived at Gainesville in Taney county the night, having been obliged to fly from their homes since the battle of Pea Ridge, by threats against them by a band of Texan Rangers stationed at Ozark. Judge Murphy was the only member of the Arkansas secession convention who was cast against the secession of the State.

At Hainesville Union men are depressed with the news from Pea Ridge. Secessionists are elated, so it is having been received since Price fight from Springfield. It was proclaimed by the rebels that Price had retaken Springfield and surrounded Curtis; that Pike and his Indians had whipped Hunter; that the Federals were repulsed with great loss at Island No. 10, and were falling back along the whole line, and that Gen. McClellan had 600,000 troops to invade Maryland, and the Northern States. These assertions were generally believed. No man dared to doubt or dispute these falsehoods.

The Judge draws much information relating to Arkansas matters. Gov. Rector is bitter and wolfish. He called an extra session of the Legislature, but it was three weeks before a quorum was present. In his message he recommended that an act be passed punishing with heavy fine any person who over expressed doubt of the success of the Confederate arms, and that a second offense be declared felony. An act was passed imposing a tax of $30 per bale on cotton, thus favoring the production of grain to the discouragement of cotton raising.

Col. Wright of the 6th Mo. cavalry returned to Cassville, on the evening of the 9th, having made a successful expedition with four companies of his command, through the southwest corner of Missouri. All payroll's, bounds and large sums of money were captured, together with 122 head of cattle, 327 bushels of wheat, and 4,500 pounds of bacon. All the rebel soldiers met with were killed by Col. Wright down to Standwatty, a point on the line of the Indian Territory, 25 miles below Neosho.

It is reported a body of rebels 600 strong are encamped between Cowskin and Buffalo Creek, and that a force of the head of 1,500 Indians, 15 miles below.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1862.

SENATE.

The bill to establish a Land office in Colorado was taken up and passed.

Mr. HALE, of N. H., from the Special Committee appointed in July, to inquire into the question of the property of the Government at the New York Navy Yard, at Portsmouth and Norfolk, and at the Armory at Harper's Ferry, made a voluminous report which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHANDLER of Michigan presented memorials from citizens of Michigan in favor of the confiscation of the property of the rebels, and against the admission of slaves.

Mr. McDOUGAL of California introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a statement of the amounts paid for legal services by the Government in legal suits in California during the last four years, and also during the same period in Mexico; and what is the special services and same were paid. The resolution was passed without amendment.

The bill establishing an armed mail steamship line from San Francisco to Shanghai, touching at the Sandwich Islands and Japan, each vessel to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the navy, was taken up.

Mr. SUMNER of Massachusetts briefly opposed the bill as causing expenditures not warranted during the present war.

Mr. LATHAM of California favored the bill as one of real economy, and compared our Pacific squadron with that of Great Britain in the North Pacific, and argued that this armed steamship line would increase our naval strength in those waters. He urged its vast importance in a commercial view.

After the expiration of a two hour bill the special order arrived and Mr. HOWARD of Michigan addressed the Senate on the bill to confiscate the property and free the slaves of rebels.

Mr. FESSENDEN of Maine opposed the bill.

Pending a vote the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the day in making further appropriations for certain civil expenditures, including half a million for completing the west wing of the Treasury Department.

The Senate joint resolution approved private bills.

Mr. ALDRICH of Minn. reported a bill providing for the examination of claims for Indian depredations in New Mexico.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. SHERFIELD of Rhode Island opposed the bill.

The Committee rose, did further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday week.

Private bills were passed.

Adjourned till Monday.

GEN. POPE'S EXPEDITION

The Situation at Fort Pillow on Wednesday.

OUR MORTAR BOATS AT WORK.

[From our own Correspondent.]
ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS, FIFTH DIVISION, April 16.

A splendid morning has succeeded a beautiful night, while you in your cold northern latitude are still shivering in overcoats and hugging the coal stove, we are lying lazily upon decks, basking in the sun, or lulled to sleep by the enervating influences of the summer heat. Vegetation is rapidly advanced. Herb and tree are in leaf and the flowers in bloom. Grateful and odorous winds from the South fan us. A more rapacious and persistent foe even than the rebels is molesting us by day and night and only the thickest mosquito bar is proof against his attack. Already they begin to come from the neighboring marshes in small clouds, prophetic forerunners of the living days to come.

The fleet is lying idle this morning, awaiting orders, but the illness cannot last long. Communications are rapidly passing between the flagship and the land forces, which lie two miles above us upon transports. Of the operations of the enemy, we can form no opinion. The long reach of Plum Point shuts him out from our view. The reconnoissance of the Benton, Carondelet and Cincinnati, last evening found his batteries mounting twenty-six guns and located midway up the bluff. Six gunboats were lying in the stream. These gunboats are simply old New Orleans tow boats raced. The guns are mounted on a flush deck, without any protection to gun or gunner, it being a favorite idea with Hollins, commander of the rebel fleet, that his men are best protected when not protected at all. The machinery and boilers are protected by iron plated casemates. They are very strong and powerful boats and can easily outrun us. Had our boats been as fast as they, the rebels at the bluff would never have heard the story of our skirmish yesterday, from their gunboats.

This morning, a contraband paddled across the river from the Arkansas shore and came up to the fleet. He was a strong, muscular African, of unusual intelligence, and handled his crazy dug out with consummate skill. Upon being questioned as to his mastership, he replied: I donnow who I longs to, gentmen, Massa Hardis did was de chile. He's done gone to Nashville in the army. Observer send off all the niggers oder day, down Sout. He beat me and I run away wid de irons on, swam de creek and got away, and now I *spects I belongs to gentmen.*" In that statement the African ignorant as he was, solved the question which is now puzzling the heads of our Statesmen and philosophers. He did really belong to us by all rules of war, of business, and of common sense. His owner was in arms against the Government. He and his companions in slavery had helped build the batteries on yonder bluff. He had delivered himself up and now let him go to work as a free man for the Government into whose hands he has fallen, the consequence is as palpable as the result of a simple addition. He further informed us that all the negroes hereabouts were placed on Island 34, some weeks since but were now, together with commissary stores, being sent off South. Speaking of the gunboats the contraband displaying his splendid set of shining ivories and gaining confidence by the time, said: "Lor, gentmen, dem jist orter seed dem gunboats shoving down dis yer water when our gunboats came along. Golly, they went like a chicken frightened by a hawk." He finally became of the contraband I do not know as he ever passed up the river among the transports.

A few days since I sent you a rough diagram in general outline, but the more clearly to understand our position I send you another containing details. The river at this point is full of bars and immense deposits of drift wood, occasioned by the Mississippi changing its channel. The shores are thickly overgrown with timber and underbrush, and in many places overflowed. The Plum Point bluff is a long stretch of land, near the extremity of which is a small settlement and plantation. The cleared fields pertaining to the estate stretch nearly to the bluff, affording a very fair view of the enemy's works. The following is the diagram:

Early this morning, the Silver Wave went down the river with a reconnoitering party. At nine o'clock the mortars were towed down, under heavy guard, from Pittsburg. They were also stationed along the Arkansas shore within 2½ miles of the apex of the peninsula and under fire of the enemy's guns, which from the view of the enemy. The rule, however, works both ways. It is equally difficult for the mortar men to locate the exact position of their shots, and as soon as reconnoissances shall determine the practicability and safety of it, the mortars will be moved and occupy localities where their practice will be more effective. When they are fairly moored and in operation they will undoubtedly prove a very valuable arm of the service in reducing Fort Pillow. The extent of the works and their superior location and elevation, render them a much more eligible mark than the narrow strip and dead level of Island No. 10. The Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis are at present protecting these mortars. Further up the river, on the same shore, the Connecticut guards the ammunition boats, and a squad of pickets thrown out through the woods. Half a mile above and behind some willow bars, called Bulletin Bars, from the fact that the steamer Bulletin some years since ran high and dry upon them, Gen. Pope's transportation lies. Directly opposite, the flag ships, Monarch and Carondelet, are moored in front of the mortar ones. These positions were all attained about two o'clock. From the position of the fleet, the rebels hitch the stream opposite the cleared field running back nearly to the opposite shore of the point, can distinctly make out the rebel encampments, one of them located upon the crown of the bluff, and the other midway down the bluff. From the appearance of the former, however, I should judge there was but a small force up on the bluff, about enough to man the works, about three o'clock, we could see from the smoke that the rebel boats had returned and were slowly making their way up the river in our direction. Better and nearer view came until they were both visible at the head of the point and only about half a mile distant. The St. Louis and Cincinnati, the only boats high at hand, the other battery was stationed in their wake, and we eagerly watched for the appearance of the rebel craft around the point. We had made up our minds this time that they had surely come up to attack us. The old sailors were spoiling for the fight, and watched the distant point with eager eyes, but in vain. In a few minutes, mortar No. 26 thundered forth its first welcome to Plum Point. Seven others soon joined in the salute, following, making beautiful shots. At the very first explosion, the rebel boats put back for the fort, and all hopes of a fight were lost. The mortar bombardment was kept up for three hours with great spirit and apparently with good effect. At sunset they ceased firing, and a splendid night closed in upon the landscape, flooded with moonshine, and the fleet retaining their positions at anchor.

About six o'clock this evening the flag Fleet, by the order of Flag Officer Foote, took fire and burned to the water's edge. The cause I have not learned.

Rumors are rife in the fleet, brought up by refugees, that Memphis has been burned. The report, however, hardly seems credible, unless done by our fleet. Fifty Secessionists we has taken prisoner at Corinth, of which we assignment. It would seem probable that if the rebels had heavily determined to burn the city, they would at least have waited the issue at Fort Pillow. Although the position has not the natural strength of Island No. 10, yet the rebels have fallen back along the whole line, and that still further south, with greater ease, and the end of their retreat, they might be, is the long and dreary one. Time, however, will tell. Rebel tactics of late on the Mississippi River are a puzzle to me, and I have done puzzling.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]
MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, NEAR FT. PILLOW, April 16.

A Tuesday evening view where the fleet is now anchored, says there no strong fortifications on shore, called Fort Osceola, and the gun boat which, called Fort Osceola, and the gun boat which, called Fort Osceola, and the gun boat which

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

BEAUREGARD AND VICTORY.

Beauregard is determined to show the world that he can "organize victory" any time he chooses. If he cannot do it by fighting he can do it by writing; if his battalions of soldiers are driven back, he can carry everything before him for a while by a select body of words; and if he loses a battle in the field, with his sword, he gains one with infinite ease in his closet with that mightier tool, the pen. There is a lofty disdain of fact, and a lordly defiance of truth in his dispatches that show the best blood of slave-holding chivalry. He is as superior to all ordinary obligations of veracity, and as proud in breaking all fetters that truth forges, as that illustrious African Chief who repelled with scorn the base charge that he dared not lie, by proudly demanding, "who supposed him the slave of his word!" Pillow showed the same bold and chivalric spirit in his report of the siege at Donelson. He also organized a victory in his dispatch, and proclaimed himself a conquering hero in that conflict; but he did not wear his laurels long, for soon as they had sprung up the truth smote them and they withered away. Gen. A. S. Johnston who sealed his devotion to rebellion with his life at Shiloh, says of the victory at Donelson, that the military genius of Pillow in sending out reports, had organized, after the usual rebel system of tactics,—"at night I received news of a glorious victory; at dawn of a retreat." In that case it would seem that the victory Pillow had so perfectly organized only lasted through one night, and the stern truth came with the morning and put it forever to flight.

How many hours the victory that Beauregard's report organized on the field of Shiloh, may sustain its life, it is hard to say; but it is very likely to be held as true for some little time by the rebels. It is such a novel and pleasant thing to have among them; and they are so greatly comforted and strengthened by its presence, that if nursing and feeding, and fond care and labor can extend its life it will not be taken away from them forever for some days yet to come. Besides there is a kind of military advantage in a victory, though it be a lie; it is one way of supporting and reinforcing a waning cause; and then the disasters of a defeat are so terrible, it is no wonder that a Rebel General, though honest as circumstances permit, if he does not lyingly claim a victory, should hold his tongue at least about being defeated. Hence we find that when General A. S. Johnston—as he says himself—saw the full extent and all the great glory of the victory Pillow had organized at Donelson; "that the people were terrified, and many of the troops disheartened;" "that the blow was most disastrous, and almost without a remedy," he "remained silent, as silence seemed the best way to serve the cause of the country." Only to make it clear that he could actively lie, if necessary, and was a master over all truth, could put it under his feet, and no more a slave of his word than any other Rebel General, like Pillow or Beauregard, he adds, "I magnified my forces to the enemy, but made known my true strength to the Department."

But it seems that in rebeldom they have learned by bitter experience not to rely too implicitly on these organized victories of their Generals' first reports. When a resolution was presented before the rebel Senate of "deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler for the glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee," that body, for some reason, refused to pass it. Indeed, we can well understand that both the joy and gratitude might not be either full or deep. It would be very natural that their exultation should be tempered with several shades of sadness, caused by several afflicting incidents in that conflict; and so tempered as at last to be changed from praise and exultation into sorrow and lamentation, and such resignation as was possible. Beauregard attempted to use up Grant's army, and entirely failed to do it; he set out with the plan of driving our forces into the river, and was driven back himself; he and his council felt it all important to overwhelm Grant before Buell joined him, they tried their best, and could not do it; Beauregard led his forces, as he had promised them, to a sure victory, and they were beaten and driven back, broken and defeated, and glad to get beyond the reach of the fearful punishment they were receiving from our men. Beauregard's discretion had got so much the better of his valor that he deemed it "prudent to retire," and beg from our victorious commander the next day, the privilege of coming back from his retreat to the protection of his entrenchments, long enough to bury his dead.

Beauregard has been styled a great General, but he is greater as a Writer. He wins more battles in the closet than in the field. Splendid as is his use of the sword, he has not gained his greatest victories with it. He has a more triumphant weapon! His pen is mightier than his sword!

IT IS NOT AN INSTITUTION.

Slaveholding is not a form of government. The slave, when first captured in Africa, is taken solely to be sold for money. The owner of the slave-ship buys his human cargo, and submits it to the horrors of the middle passage; and on his arrival at the port of destination, sells it at the highest market price, from mercenary motives only. The dealer who buys his slaves in the Border States, and takes them to the Cotton States for sale, is governed solely by the considerations of traffic. The man about to go into the sugar-planting business, estimates the cost of the land and the human stock, and the profits to be made, and buys the one for the same motive that he does the other. In all of these steps, no one would think of calling slavery a domestic institution or a patriarchial institution. The welfare of the slave is never once thought of, except so far as it will contribute to the pecuniary profit of the master. The slaveholders unite together in the slave States, and make laws for the purpose of securing this pecuniary profit to themselves.

Governments, on the contrary, are always established upon the the theory of promoting the welfare of the governed. A Government is necessary to every nation; slavery is not necessary anywhere. When we speak of the liberty which any nation is fitted to enjoy, we mean political liberty. We do not say that any nation is fitted for slavery. The most cruel tyrant has never subjected his subjects, or any portion of them, to personal slavery. They have justified all of their acts of cruelty by the pretence that they were necessary for the public welfare.

We are imposed upon by words. Slavery is not an institution at all—it is a mere traffic, a private speculation only. It was not originated out of any idea of government, or good to the slave; and it is maintained solely from considerations of profit or comfort to the masters, and the well-being of all other classes is utterly ignored. The slave-catcher, the slave-ship owner, the slave-auctioneer, the slave-trader, will all freely acknowledge this, and why should not other slave-holders? Why seek to impose upon us, by the words "domestic institution!" The plantation slaves never enter the house of the master, any more than his horses do. The house slaves, while they remain together in families, have their domestic relations all suspended and violated, the husband having no control over the treatment of his wife, nor the parent over that of the child, and all subject to violent separations, of which they must be continually in fear—not a very domestic arrangement for them.

As we hinted to slaves, Deduct all that which is shown for profit, and is it of the same kind which a benevolent finds for his horses, and how many slaves would be left utterly destitute? Of the remaining slaves, what proportion of the kindness shown would be missing? And what compensation would even unselfish kindness be to them for the curse of slavery?

How the slaveholders have imposed upon our common sense and conscience! The Northern mind is wholly darkened and confused upon this subject. We punish with death the man who attempts to bring an ignorant African to this country for the purpose of selling him into slavery; but it is all right to take an educated mulatto from Baltimore to the sickly plantations of Louisiana, though he may be a husband and father. We maintain and support by our laws that condition, the imitation of which we punish with death.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN ORDNANCE AND GUNNERY: compiled for the use of the Cadets of the United States Military academy. By Capt. J. G. Benton, Ordnance Department, late Instructor of Ordnance and Science of Gunnery, Military Academy, West Point, Principal Assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Royal 8vo., pp. 520. New York: D. Van Nostrand. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. $5.

This is a handsome octavo, an exhaustive treatise on the subject of gunnery in all its branches, embracing Gunpowder, Projectiles, Cannon, Artillery Carriages, Machines and Implements, Small Arms, Pyrotechny, Science of Gunnery, Loading, Pointing and Discharging Firearms, Different Kinds of Fires, Effects of Projectiles, Employment of Artillery, etc. It is a compilation from the works of standard military authors, and has long been a text book with military teachers. In appearance it is the companion volume of Scott's Military Dictionary, and, like it, should be the companion of every soldier who would rise in his profession, not only by feats of daring but by the scientific attainments which alone can give success in a calling among the most difficult of all others.

THE PROSE WRITINGS OF BAYARD TAYLOR; THE GAYTE EDITION. ELEGANT. N. Y.: G. P. Putnam & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This, the third volume of this excellent edition of the popular American tourist and writer, elevates into the Caxton galaxy the author's volume on California in 1849 and 1850, and is valuable as containing much of the foundation history of the young Empire State of the Pacific. It gives the novel features of California Life during the first two years of the change that took place in that region following the tidings of an Eldorado discovered.

THE BOOK OF BALLADS. Edited by Bon. GAUTIER. A new edition with several new ballads with illustrations. New York: W. J. Widdleton, successor to J. S. Redfield, 1862. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

A book of humorous ballads and lyrics, many of them of excellent merit, which have had a wide ran singly, and have proved their merit by success in a former edition, and now re-produced in the best style of typography in a neat thin duodecimo.

How the Censorship Works.

The New York and Philadelphia papers announced on Monday the advance from New Madrid down the river, (which occurred on Saturday), and on Tuesday they gave details of the forces, both land and naval. They also announced the pending attack on Fort Pillow, and described the situation. All of which the Western press was forbidden to do up to Thursday; and even then not until the news had come by the roundabout way of Washington, a day older than the mail accounts already received from correspondents, but not until then printed. That's how the censorship works. How it can be possible for a paper published in Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati to give "aid and comfort to the enemy" by describing an attack upon that enemy "in a place 500 or 600 miles distant, is more than we can see; even admitting that they got the papers at the earliest moment. It is now reported that Fort Pillow has surrendered. The rebels evidently didn't wait to be informed through the Northern press that an attack had been made upon them; or perhaps they got hold of a stray copy of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* of five days ago, containing the desired intelligence. The censorship works in a mysterious way, but it doesn't perform wonders. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* is snapped up for telling Gen. Jo. Johnston that McClellan's artillery has thrown some shells into his camp. It was very kind of the *Inquirer*; else possibly Johnston would have died ignorant of the fact. Is anybody stock jobbing?

Name of the Battle Field.

The great battle up the Tennessee river is called by General Grant the "battle of Shiloh," and by General Buell the "battle of Shiloh Field." Either of them is better than Pittsburg Landing. We believe the rebels call it "Pea Ridge."

☞ The marauding bandits of Western Virginia, who gave our army so much trouble last year, are getting thawed out for a new campaign. From very many counties reports come that the bushwackers have begun their work. Those who have been let off on parole by the United States district judges at Wheeling are the worst cases to deal with. Gov. Pierpoint has been in consultation with Gen. Fremont upon the policy to be pursued, and it is said that extreme measures will be taken to enforce the public quiet. Bushwackers taken hereafter will be shot. The United States Judge—himself being in sympathy with the rebellion—will be relieved from "swearing in" the rebels, if he be not relieved from the office altogether. His court has been a farce ever since the war broke out.

☞ Private letters from Thurlow Weed say he would re-embark for home about the 10th of April. He describes the secession feeling so rampant in London a while ago, as rapidly dying out, and in no immediate danger of revival. Nobody now dreams of breaking the blockade; and even Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Gregory in Parliament, do not hesitate, "out of doors," to acknowledge that the blockade is effective, and one, therefore, which must be respected. Mr. Weed says several eminent English divines intend to run over to see us, "during anniversary week in New York;" but among them will *not* be Mr. Spurgeon, who finds it impossible to get the opportunity.

☞ The secesh prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, got drunk last Tuesday night, on account of the "good news" received from Pittsburg Landing, and made an attack upon the guard, using beef bones for clubs. The guard fired, wounding four, and the artillery was loaded with grape ready for use if required. The question is, where did the secesh get their liquor?

☞ The patriotic ladies of Centralia, Ill., furnished a train load of wounded soldiers from Pittsburg, with coffee and refreshments, last Thursday morning, for which kind attention they have the reward of well doing, and the thanks of the recipients.

How an American Lady Regards our Great Struggle from Abroad.

It is known to our readers that when the rebellion broke out, Brigadier General Strong, now commanding at Cairo, was travelling with his family in Europe. Leaving his wife and two daughters there, he at once hastened home and offered his services to the Government in any capacity where they could be made most effective. The country has not a more valuable or indefatigable worker in its ranks. The following extract from a letter from his wife, dated Rome, March 18th will show how our great struggle is regarded by an intelligent and patriotic American lady from amid the ruins and the refinement of the old world.

There is so much art and antiquity in Rome that it is impossible to see it hastily and satisfactorily. I am truly thankful to have had this opportunity to see these remains of the old world, for it will add to the intensity of the pleasure of all my future life and reading—but my heart is not here. My own dear country and home and friends claim all of it. I could not give our beautiful, broad, brave and free land, for all that Europe holds, with its superstitions, its tyranny and its suffering, depression and crushed humanity. I never so fully learned to love our own dear country and its glorious institutions as I now do. I glory in its freedom—in its love of humanity and progress, and when God shall have removed our evil curse and shame—slavery, we may indeed be called the favored of God and the most blessed of all lands. This sad, dreadful war will purge us of our crying sins and evils, and I trust will soon come to an end. The news is very encouraging. It would seem that the rebellion so wickedly and carelessly begun, is about to be brought to an ignominious end. God is with our brave army—inspiring them with wonderful power and courage. May he receive the souls of all who thus nobly offer themselves as a free will offering on the alter of our people to maintain their national life.

One of the Arbitrary Arrests.

The Utica *Herald*, one of the most abject apologists of arbitrary arrests, states the case of F. M. Ellis, of that city, who held a conditional post under Government, the duties of which he fulfilled with remarkable fidelity, industry and tact. A subordinate official, to whom certain parties from prejudiced motives had made sundry charges, claimed his arrest, basing their accusations upon the confidential books in his possession. When the time for the investigation came, it was satisfactorily shown that the documents were not legitimately held by Mr. Ellis, but by the very parties who made the charges, in unusual procuration of his operations. *Yet he lay in prison three months, under this false charge.*

☞ General I. T. Quinsby, of Rochester, N. Y., lately appointed and ordered West, has been assigned to local command at Columbus, Ky., the fortifications of which place are to be placed in strong condition. So says the Rochester *Democrat*.

HEROES OF PITTSBURG.

Partial List of Commissioned Officers Killed and Wounded.

KILLED.

BRIGADE OR DIVISION OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. L. Wallace	Illinois.
Colonel Wm. Pittsburg	Minnesota.
Colonel Everet Peabody	Missouri.
Colonel Julius Wadsworth	Illinois.
Colonel Lloyd S. Tuttle	Illinois.

REGIMENTAL FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel James S. Alban	12th Wisconsin.
Col. Jacob F. Tindale	23d Missouri.
Lt. Col. Edw'd F. W. Ellis (com'g)	12th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Roman Cantield, (com'g)	7th Ohio.
Lt. Col. Thos. M. Kilpatrick	8th Illinois.
Lt. Col. J. Fletch St. Sloat	25th Missouri.
Lt. Col. John Corbet, (com'g)	24th Indiana.
Lt. Col. Alex. M. Reed	17th Kentucky
Lt. Col. Barton S. Ryle	21st Illinois.
Lt. Col. Jared Wood	11th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Wm. Swartwout	20th Illinois.
Major R. R. Dunn of Moline	12th Illinois.
Major Fred. Ahl, (com'g reg't)	32nd Indiana.
Major Ben. Platt Boswell	13th Ohio.
Major Rudolph Ellis	12th Illinois.
Major Timothy D. Andrews	9th Ohio.
Major John E. Davidson	20th Kentucky.
Major Thos. W. Cram	25th Illinois.
Major Powell	24th Missouri.
Major Wm. Hunter	23d Illinois.
Major King	21st Missouri.

CAPTAINS.

Capt. Robert D. Adams, (co D)	17th Illinois.
Capt. Wm. Henry Acker	14th Regulars.
Capt. Martin Armstrong	12th Illinois.
Capt. Holden Brownell	18th Illinois.
Capt. Fred Bahr	Indiana battery.
Capt. Peter Burnett	7th Ohio.
Capt. Irving W. Carson	Grant's scouts
Capt. H. H. Carter	11th Illinois.
Capt. J. H. Compton	10th Wisconsin.
Capt. Wm. J. Dillon	12th Illinois.
Capt. J. J. Gardner	13th Ohio.
Capt. — Grebner	12th Illinois.
Capt. — Geary	8th Ohio.
Capt. — Hendricks	15th Iowa.
Capt. George Harvey	31st Indiana.
Capt. — Henderson	12th Ohio.
Capt. David Iseminger	8th Iowa.
Capt. — Johnson	8th Kentucky.
Capt. E. M. Knapp	52d Illinois.
Capt. Henry Ketelles	15th Regulars.
Capt. Preston Morton	25 Kentucky.
Capt. Samuel F. McCaffin	34th Indiana.
Capt. — Morrisch	37th Ohio.
Capt. John Murphy	34th Indiana.
Capt. Nase (co K)	12th Illinois.
Capt. Gilbert L. Park	14th Wisconsin.
Capt. Oliver D. Pease	12th Wisconsin.
Capt. Richardson, of Cleveland	54th Ohio.
Capt. (co E) Sahmann	32d Indiana.
Capt. John H. Spellmeyer	2d Kentucky.
Capt. Edward Saxe	16th Wisconsin.
Capt. Robert Vaughan	20th Kentucky.
Capt. — Warner	46th Ohio.
Capt. Waseton	72 Ohio.
Capt. E. Waldo	14th Wisconsin.
Capt. Richard R. White	6th Iowa.
Capt. George Weamer	44th Indiana.
Capt. Samuel G. Ward	7th Illinois.

LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. Henry L. Brickett	38th Indiana.
Lieut. Warren Banta	44th Indiana.
Lieut. J. F. Compton	11th Iowa.
Lieut. T. M. Doggett (Chicago)	19th Illinois.
Lieut. — Dix	9th Ohio.
Lieut. E. D. Duncan	31st Illinois.
Lieut. E. M. Holmes	48th Illinois.
Lieut. Theodore Hodges	20th Illinois.
Lieut. James Hunter	34th Indiana.
Lieut. Jesse Patterson	20th Indiana.
Lieut. J. M. Post	81st Ohio.
Lieut. — Scharagh	9th Illinois.
Lieut. Thos J. Patton (Adjutant)	9th Indiana.
Lieut. F. B. T. Reed (Adjutant)	20th Illinois.
Lieut. Wright Seaman	20th Indiana.
Lieut. Stephen H. Southwick	9th Indiana.
Lieut. — Wainwright	20th Indiana.
Lieut. — Wilson	6th Iowa.
Lieut. John Wutsch	12th Iowa.
Lieut. Leo W. Myers	7th Illinois.

[This list bears no due proportion to the general loss, owing to the hasty and as yet incomplete reports of names. It will doubtless appear that instead of twenty (as above), at least fifty Lieutenants were killed on the field.]

WOUNDED.

BRIGADE OR DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. W T Sherman (slightly)	Ohio.
Colonel Charles Cruft	Indiana.
Colonel Edward N. Kirk	Illinois.
Colonel Stephen G. Hicks	Illinois.
Colonel Peter J. Sullivan	Ohio.
Colonel C. Carroll Marsh	Illinois.
Colonel Thomas W. Sweeny	Illinois.
Colonel David Stuart	Illinois.

REGIMENTAL FIELD.

Col. John H. McHenry, jr	77th Kentucky.
Col. Amory K. Johnson	26th Illinois.
Col. Hugh T. Reid	15th Iowa.
Col. John Logan of Mecoupin	31st Illinois.
Col. John A. Davis	46th Illinois.
Col. Moses M. Bane	50th Illinois.
Col. Alexander Chambers	16th Iowa.
Col. Johann Phillip Sigel	43d Illinois.
Col. John Moore	81st Missouri.
Col. Leonard F. Ross	17th Illinois.
Col. Thomas D. Sedgwick	2d Kentucky.
Col. D. E. Wood	14th Wisconsin.
Col. Benjamin Allen	16th Wisconsin.
Col. Hugh B. Reed	4th Indiana.
Lt. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson	6th Ohio.
Lt. Col. John W. Ross	22d Illinois.
Lt. Col. William Dorn	12th Iowa.
Lt. Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom	11th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Senator Kinmont	31st Indiana.
Lt. Col. Lindsay	46th Ohio.
Lt. Col. Luke	15th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Alex. Mouton	43d Illinois.
Lt. Col. Morgan	9th Illinois.
Lt. Col. George McCagg	Chicago Art'ry.
Lt. Col. Mills	11th Iowa.
Lt. Col. Thomas Mitchell	7th Ohio.
Lt. Col. John McGraw	9th Kentucky.
Lt. Col. Duncan McLean	13th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Jacob Plowman	44th Indiana.
Lt. Col. Opets	14th Illinois.
Lt. Col. D. E. Pipp	7th Ohio.
Lt. Col. Panagalo	46th Ohio.
Lt. Col. Poteete	14th Illinois.
Lt. Col. A. J. Rose	31st Indiana.
Lt. Col. J. Shah	32d Indiana.
Lt. Col. S. A. Sexton	54th Ohio.
Lt. Col. A. M. Stanley	20th Kentucky.
Lt. Col. Samuel G. Scott	31st Indiana.
Lt. Col. Schofield	24 Iowa.
Lt. Col. Sailer	57th Illinois.
Lt. Col. J. J. Lentz	13th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Wright	46th Illinois.
Lt. Col. J. F. Tolles	42d Illinois.
Lt. Col. Sam. M. Smith	9th Indiana.
Lt. Col. Shelby	7th Iowa.
Lt. Col. H. Sherrard	12th Iowa.
Lt. Col. B. Smith	46th Indiana.
Lt. Col. Taylor	76 Ohio.
Lt. Col. John Uhl	46th Indiana.
Lt. Col. James Weldon	46th Illinois.
Lt. Col. G. Woodman	12th Illinois.
Lt. Col. William C. Wagner	7th Illinois.
Lt. Col. John W. Ross	22d Illinois.
Lt. Col. J. F. Watkins	12th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Wright	46th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Charles A. Wikoff	15th regulars.
Lt. Col. Hector Perrin	7th Illinois.
Lt. Col. O. H. Upton	7th Illinois.
Lt. Col. Perrymen	12th Iowa.
Lt. Col. Hanson	12th Iowa.
Lt. Col. Wood	12th Iowa.
Lt. Col. J. Monroe Bold	12th Iowa.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.
General officers	1	1
Regimental officers	21	41
Captains	27	78
Lieutenants	25	75
	74	195

☞ The city of Hartford, Conn., which never elected Republican officers but once, has gone Democratic by a majority too small to boast over. Wm. J. Hammersley, the late postmaster, is Mayor elect by 48 plurality, but the anti-Democrats have the Council. Hartford has usually been good for 400 Democratic majority.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Every Shade of Opinion in the District—Efforts of the Kentucky Twins to Procure a Vote of the Abolition Bill—Some Unfortunate Features of the Bill—The Contraband Fever on Maryland—A Sight of the Rebel Ironclad Steamer Merrimac—Her Speed, and What They Must Meet—Rumors between Washington and Manassas—The Case of Gen. Smith—Senator Doolittle and the Chicago Tribune.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1862.

Last night, while honest people slept, the slave owners of the District of Columbia were busy hurrying off their chattles to the lower counties of Maryland. The impression prevailed among them that the President would to-day sign the bill abolishing slavery here, and that ere another nightfall they would be slaveless. The work is progressing to-day. As Saturday is the Congressional day-of-rest, and as the bill has yet to be returned to the Senate for the signature of its presiding officer before going to the Executive Mansion, it is probable that less than five hundred slaves will remain to be emancipated by it, when the forms of enactment are finally gone through with. Nevertheless, the removal of the negroes will be a pecuniary loss to the owners. The Kentucky tribe are besieging the White House and roving the streets to-day to secure a veto of the bill, notwithstanding the two-thirds vote by which it passed both branches of Congress. Some of the Kentuckians have threatened to "go home," if it is not vetoed—but I do not believe they will decide if they do these threats are intended to frighten the President. It is not likely they will have that effect although they are bragging pretty largely about it.

The amount of compensation agreed upon ($300) was quite too large, and its effect will be to retard rather than accelerate emancipation in Maryland. The slaves in that State to-day are not worth $150 per head. A healthy, middle-aged slave woman and child were sold at Frederick, last week, for only $300, and recent sales are recorded in other parts of the State at from $150 to $200 for "field hands." The maximum rate of compensation in the District having been fixed at $250, the Maryland slave owners will claim, with some reason, the same rates of ransom, and the aggregate sum to be paid them (say $16,000,000) will be too large for the State to undertake to pay even the half. The colonization clause furnishes another unfortunate, because impracticable precedent, adding largely to the pecuniary burden, and by consequence putting further off the day of emancipation. I have conversed with members of the emancipation party in Maryland—earnest and influential men—who regret that the District bill embraces these features. Still, let all the friends rejoice that our capital is about to be purged of the high disgrace and most hateful sin of slavery.

The rebel army at Yorktown is now marshalled in the best, if not the only, defensible position in Virginia. They have occupied the narrowest part of a narrow peninsula, and in order to construct still more the line of operations they have dammed the Warwick river, so that it has overflown and converted a large part of the country into a swamp. Look at it in the N. Y. *Evening Post* indicates that the two armies are serenading each other—the one playing "Dixie," and the other replying with the "Star Spangled Banner." But this musical entertainment cannot last long. The second siege of Yorktown may be protracted and bloody, but it can only end in a victory to the Union arms. The Washington secesh profess to believe that Gen. Johnston can hold his position till he dies of the lurmities of age, but as the same creatures believe that the battle of Pittsburg Landing was a rebel victory, their opinion does not go for much. A pair of snarling females, who believe that Jeff Davis is the greatest man in the world, and that the Rev. Dr. Style, (who refused to read Bishop Whittingham's prayer,) is *such* a saint, assured a lady at my boarding place yesterday, that they had received assurances from Richmond that Beauregard had utterly vanquished and destroyed Gen. Grant's army, that he was now marching on Cincinnati; and *they* wouldn't believe any of your abolition lies!

The Merrimac is undoubtedly being held back as a menace to the naval flotilla in Hampton Roads, and is not intended to risk a decisive engagement, knowing, as the rebels do, that if worsted in the encounter, Norfolk must fall into our hands within a few hours.

A new system must be adopted for the Port Royal freedmen—a system which shall have the characteristics of justice and the authority of law. No class of human beings can be safely left in the condition of drift wood upon the stream of society, unrecognized by any laws and amenable to none. The unprincipled persons who have gone to Port Royal find themselves comparatively powerless to afford the blacks the desired help for want of authority to protect them against a rebel army officer. Mr. Pierce is as destitute of power in this respect as the negroes themselves, and hence it happens that army officers drive them around with clubs, receive bribes, or whatever comes handy, cheat them of their rations and their clothing, and do whatever else selfishness, lust and power, unrestrained by law, may prompt. Of course Gen. Hunter will prohibit and regulate as far as possible this evil, which is as fatal to the discipline of the army as it is unjust and injurious to the contrabands. Capt. Dow has, I believe, acted himself to the utmost to do so, but the plantations are scattered over so much territory that it is extremely difficult for an officer to attend to his usual duties and these extra ones also. Their must be legislation devised specially to meet their requirements, and the agents appointed to superintend them must be armed with authority of the Government; else we shall soon have a class of outlaws and pariahs there and elsewhere as dangerous to society as the slave system itself.

"I say," says some well meaning reader, "the everlasting negro question!" A ride from here to Manassas would convince any person, however wearied with the everlasting negro question, that it has a serious importance. What has done all this? is the first inquiry of the thoughtful visitor. A picturesque and naturally fertile country, which has been owned by white men nearly two hundred years, barren, desolate, stripped of almost every vestage of civilization, groves cut down, fences burned, houses (such as there are) empty or used only as hospitals for sick soldiers, no food for man or beast save what is brought from distant States, deserted camp sites here, there, and everywhere, with boxes of dead horses in the neighboring ravines! This is the scene which the surface of the ground presents in the counties of Alexandria and Fairfax. What is underneath, I need not say, now that those who have gone thither from the hospital exceed those who have gone from the battle-field ten to one. Virginia had slavery, and went and with it, and in her frenzy sought to pull down the temple of freedom—and these are some of its fruits. Call it "everlasting negro question!" if you will, these are its fruits—desolation, ruin, poverty, death.

Since Gen. Sickles turned a lot of slave hunters out of his camp there has been a manifest incline on the part of the Senate to reconsider his nomination and confirm it. This would probably have been done last week had not his name meanwhile been recalled by the President. What significance is to be attached to this act I know not.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, made some remarks yesterday intended to be personal to myself, but which failed to be so for the reason that he made a mistake at the outset which was fatal to his conclusions. Inasmuch as I have since received a note from Mr. Doolittle withdrawing the imputations, and proposing, without any solicitation on my part, to omit them from his printed remarks, it is unnecessary for me to make any reply.

[From our telegraphic Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1862.

Mr. Senator Doolittle having made a paragraph in your editorial columns, called forth by an error of the telegraph or the types, the occasion for what I cannot but consider undignified, unjustifiable and utterly irrelevant remarks touching the TRIBUNE, one of its editors and the "own correspondent," I beg space for one word. I never telegraphed you that Mr. Doolittle voted against the bill, because I knew he voted for it. And when I saw from your editorial remarks that the wires had made me say so, I immediately telegraphed that *every* Republican Senator—and of course, to include Mr. Doolittle,—voted to purge the National Capital. I did believe, and may have so telegraphed, that Mr. Doolittle's colonization speech was not considered germane to the bill and did somewhat embarrass its friends. I shall tell the truth, as I see it, of Mr. Senator Doolittle, as of every other member of Congress, whatever his effect upon his prospects as Senator or as Judge of the Supreme Court. If this be levying black-mail, I shall continue to levy it, unless otherwise instructed by you.

Perilous Aerial Voyage of Gen. Fitz John Porter over Yorktown.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

The exciting event of the day (11th inst.) has been a balloon reconnoitering by General Fitz John Porter on a scale of rather larger magnitude than was intended. At five o'clock in the morning General Porter took his place in Professor Lowe's balloon. The Professor, in the usual number of ropes were attached to it, whereas there was only one, and a place in this, as was afterwards ascertained, had been turned by a trickish, naughty, mischievous gust. Taking his seat in the car, unaccompanied by any one, the rope was let out to nearly its full length—the length is about nine hundred yards—when suddenly snap went the cord and up went the balloon. This was an unexpected part of the programme.

Quickly a squad of cavalry, led by Captain Locke, Lieutenant McLeade, of the Staff, and staff, plunge spurs into their horses and dash away in the direction of the descending balloon. The rest of the story is as I have received it from the General's own lips. As the rope was being played out he adjusted his glass in readiness for his proposed view of the enemy's territory. A sudden bound of the balloon told, in the clearest possible way, he saw the wind had taken him over the line of the rebel intrenchments. Having no wish to drop in among them, he left the railing to take care of itself, and commenced to take advantage of his position to note the aspect of rebel objects below. Crowds of soldiers issued from the woods, and the commotion of their officers was plain. He was above the reach of their bullets, so he was not afraid on this score. The map of the country was sufficiently discernable. He saw Yorktown and its works, York river and its windings, and Norfolk and its smoking chimneys. A counter current of air struck the balloon and its course was reversed. Its reversed front was presented to the rebels, one of the valves, the gas escaped and down he came. He could not say how fast he came down, but it was with a rapidity he would not care to have repeated. The car struck the top of a shelter tent, under which, luckily, no one happened to be at the time—knocked the tent into pi, and left him enveloped in a mass of collapsed, oil silk. He disentangled himself and found himself in the middle of a camp, not one hundred rods from General McClellan's headquarters.

IRON-CLAD SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

Debate in Parliament.

THE MONITOR COULD SUBDUE THE WARRIOR.

On the 10th ultimo an exceedingly interesting debate took place in the House of Commons in which it is hoped some results of one, Sir John Pakington, of which we give below:

Sir P. Stanhope rose to call the attention of the Secretary of War to what had recently occurred in American waters, with a view of subsequently putting a question concerning the forts now in course of construction, at Spithead. If the government had not done too far, they could surely suspend their operations. He was told that three forts were in progress. Let the experiment be continued if there, or, at all events, give up the forts in the Isle of Wight. The estimated cost was £7,000,000; but he believed they would cost a great deal more, and that we might be very lucky if we got out of it for less than £9,000,000. It would be better to strip the works and pay a penalty to the contractor, than to spend so much money needlessly.

Mr. Gregory said the event that had lately occurred in America appeared to him a great and entire revolution in the art of naval warfare. He (Mr. Gregory) had always doubted if a couple of "iron-clad" vessels could destroy them all one after another? Is it not obviously our duty to look upon a wooden ship as no ship at all, and to replace our squadrons as fast as possible by a few iron-clad vessels? However, the main question of all has now been finally decided for us, and at the expense of others. The admiralty is already in the right track. Mr. Paget announced in his official statement that we had at length ceased to build line-of-battle ships, and were devoting ourselves to frigates. One step further will put us in safety. Let our authorities, pending the completion of those formidable fabrics, address themselves vigorously to plating and arming the numerous vessels admitting of such conversion. The Merrimac herself was only a converted ship, and we may get a score of Merrimacs in a very short time. We have nothing to do but to recognize the great fact now before us, and remember that any armed cased ship, however indifferent a specimen of the class, is more than a match for any timber-built squadron.

[From the London Daily News, April 1.]

The more we reflect upon the conditions of modern naval warfare the more we become impressed with the fact that mobility is the great element of success. In this first lesson of the use of the Merrimac did just what she pleased with ships that, even if they had been iron-cased, would have only got into the very same difficulties of position by their want of power and their great draft of water. And when the crucial experiment was tried between the two ironsides, victory fell to the "queer-looking machine" that swam round its victim like a duck, dealing fiery blows into the vitals of her much bigger antagonist.

[From the London Globe.]

Putting the most favorable construction on the reports of the performances of both ships, we do not perceive how the form of either would be suitable as a model for the ships of a naval power which pretends to maintain naval supremacy. Neither the Confederate nor the Federal ship has that essential quality, high velocity. Neither could keep the sea effectively during a gale like that encountered by the Warrior. On the other hand, both are superior to our ship in steering. Each obeys the helm with facility; but our ships of mail seem to be disobedient.

Then the rudder of the American ships is protected apparently, whereas the helm of the Warrior is as vulnerable as that of a wooden liner. We want a model ship as invulnerable and as easily handled as the Monitor, as fast as the Warrior, with a power of sailing or steaming at pleasure, and capable of keeping the sea with impunity. At present the Warrior comes nearest to the model required, but we shall be greatly surprised if British ingenuity cannot improve upon that model, especially after the experiments in action.

HOW THE FIGHT IS REGARDED IN FRANCE.

From the Paris Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

I cannot more fitly begin this letter from Europe than with the first sentence of an article which I read in the Semi-Weekly *Tribune* of the 11th inst: "The problem of casing a vessel in shot-proof armor, on which the European nations have spent so much time and labor, without arriving at any definite solution was elucidated on Sunday, in Hampton Roads to a very considerable extent." Yes, I should think so; very considerable, indeed, and very much considered on both sides the channel—let alone up the Baltic and down the Black Sea. The affair in Hampton Roads is for the Maritime Powers of Europe a "sensation" battle. The Merrimac and Monitor make all the more impression on France and England, from having so little impression on each other. The shots that glanced harmless from the iron sides of either ricochetted across the Atlantic, and have made big holes in the English and French treasuries. French and English taxpayers may count on a still "increased activity in the dock-yards." The vibrations of that cannonade in Hampton Roads, the other Sunday, have set swaying the terribling Balance of Power in Europe. The famous old "wooden walls" of England totter at its roar. In armored vessels the French navy is already superior to the British navy, and now the great struggle will be to keep it superior. A struggle between the naval budgets of the two nations, in which the tax payers, i. e., the entire population of both nations, will be the sufferers. Put out the substitution, in future naval battles in European waters, of iron-clad steam batteries for sailing or steam wooden vessels, eliminate what in her past glorious naval history has been one of the chiefest elements of England's numerous victories. "Ye mariners of England" will be no better worth, inside a floating iron fortress than ye artillery men of the Imperial Guard. Gunnery masters and tarriest of tars must yield to engineers and coal-dusted stokers. A merchant marine will no longer be the necessary condition of a warlike marine; and France, notwithstanding her slightly maritime, like Russia, for example, may soon throw the new weight of their iron steamers and of the metal of their batteries into the shaken balance of the Maritime Powers.

Now that an iron sheathing and forms of naval architecture have been found impenetrable to the newest guns, the pressing problem is to invent a newer irresistable gun; which, being done, will call on advancing civilization and Christianity for yet more rachydermatous iron sides. And so on, in silent, but very gradation, till the ideally forcible missile, gl

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862

THE SUGAR CANE QUESTION.

General Sorghum Convention at Adrian, Mich.

[From our own Correspondent.]
ADRIAN, Mich., April 14, 1862.

Some few weeks since the Lenawee County (Michigan) Agricultural Society issued a call for a Convention of Sorghum growers and manufacturers, to be composed of representatives of the various Northwestern States, and all such others as might feel disposed to come, to meet at this place, on the 16th and 17th inst., to consider the sorghum question in all its bearings, and more particularly to discuss the following propositions:

1—The kind of soil adapted to the growth of sorghum.
2—Selection of seed.
3—Preparations for planting.
4—Time of planting.
5—Treatment of the plant during its growth.
6—Time and mode of harvesting, and treatment of the cane after harvesting.
7—Proper time and machinery for crushing.
8—Evaporating, and best method therefor.
9—Method and means of refining the syrup and graining the sugar.

In order to induce the exhibition of what had been accomplished during the past year, the Society offered the following premiums:

For the best 20 pounds of sorghum sugar	$20
For the 10 next best do	10
For the 5d best do	5
Best two gallons sorghum syrup	10
Second best two gallons do	5

Pursuant to the call quite a large number of gentlemen representing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, engaged either in the growth of sorghum, its manufacture into syrup or sugar, and manufacturing the machinery therefor, assembled in Biddle's Hall in this city to-day.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock, and on motion, SAMUEL LAWRENCE of Adrian was chosen chairman, and Dr. J. H. Champion, also of this city, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Richards of Michigan, a committee of five was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming either a Northwestern or State permanent organization or society for the purpose of encouraging the growth of sorghum, and its manufacture into saccharine substances in the Northwest. The committee chosen for this purpose were: Andrew Howell of Lenawee county, Alexander Richards of do., Theron Fowler of Hillsdale county, N. W. Bodwell of Washtenaw county, and James Weeks of Jackson county.

A Committee on Rules and Regulations was also appointed, consisting of Messrs. Richards, Fowler and Weeks.

A Committee on naming Judges to award premiums and to report on the various Evaporators on exhibition was appointed, who named the following gentlemen as Judges under their various heads:

On Sorghum.—George Doolittle of Painesville, Ohio; R. H. Whitney of Lenawee county, Indiana; John Starbuck of Madison, Indiana.

On Sugar.—A. Barrow, John D. Cook, and Joseph H. Patterson, all of Lenawee county, Indiana.

Evaporators.—Stephen Allen of Madison; L. N. Rodwell of Washtenaw county, and Jacob Baker of Palmyra.

A discussion of some length here took place, as to the proper construction to be put upon the offers of premiums for syrup and sugar, made by the Agricultural Society; one member contending persistently and at great length that the offers covered any amount, however small, as being a *sample* of two gallons of syrup and ten pounds of sugar, while others, and in this they agreed with the officers of the Society, that the amount actually presented for premium must be ten pounds of sugar and two gallons of syrup and not a *sample* of that amount; and it was thus determined, while at the same time it was voted that the samples smaller than the amount named should receive the attention of the committees and have honorable mention, if found worthy.

The questions named in the above call were then taken up for discussion, *seriatim*—the first being.

1.—THE KIND OF SOIL ADAPTED TO THE GROWTH OF SORGHUM.

S. W. Standard of Huron county, Ohio, said that good corn soil was good cane soil—light sandy loam; it is sure to make the best sugar. Heavy soil would produce a large growth of cane, but it would produce more vegetable and less saccharine matter.

J. K. Jackson of St. Joseph county, Mich., always found that cane grown on a light sandy soil makes the best syrup and granulates the best.

John Knapp of Fairfield, Mich., agreed with the last two speakers. He had planted on a sandy loam greensward, and although he planted late, and had a cold season, yet it made a good syrup and granulated perfectly.

A. Foster of Hillsdale county, Mich., has raised cane for the last four years, and has been very successful. He found the best soil to be a light sandy loam, with a descending southern or eastern exposure, made rich by vegetable or well-rotted stable manure.

Mr. Ambrose of Washtenaw county, had planted on a gravelly loam—the field having a descending Southern exposure. He had also planted on dark timber land soil. He could discover no difference in the syrup. He thinks the difference is more in the manufacture than in the soil. The heavy soil produces a large growth, and consequently a larger quantity of vegetable matter than the cane grown on a lighter soil. By this means it requires more heat and a larger time to evaporate, and in consequently, when manufactured, of darker color, caused by the heat. The same is true of cane raised on a black clay soil.

John Seelye, of Fayetteville, Mich., first used a rich, low, mucky soil. The cane grew very large. Next year he tried it on a light, loamy, ridge soil, well manured with fine, well rotted manure. The cane was not so large as the previous year, but contained more saccharine and less vegetable matter. My opinion is that sorghum does best on a light, sandy soil with well-rotted manure. On the low mucky soil it grows too much stalk.

William B. Cory of Lima, Ind., thinks the prairie yields the most cane, the woodland next, and the oak openings the lightest. The highest soil yields the lightest colored syrup; but let the cane raised on prairie soil be under cover for some time, and its product becomes lighter. In our vicinity prairie soil will produce from 300 to 350 gallons to the acre; the openings from 190 to 200. The color of the syrup is increased by the boiling—that made on the prairie soil requiring more boiling than that on the lighter soils. Light colored soil, with southern exposure, will drain off of water in the same direction, near by, will admit of earlier planting and later growth—and it ripens earlier. The ripper the cane is the freer it will be from vegetable matter, and consequently you get a better article of syrup, which will be more sure to granulate.

W. S. Wilson of Raisin, thinks sand and gravel the best for cane, and that a second crop will be better than the first.

Mr. D. D. Tooker of Raisin, Michigan, thinks a rich sandy loam will yield the best cane. It should be well manured. Wheat straw plowed under, and sown sabes, will increase the yield.

Mr. Mann of Fulton county, Ohio, thinks a sandy loam will do best. It should be well manured. Manure warms the soil, and warmth is highly necessary, at planting—in fact the cane will not grow until the ground is warm. By doing this the cane turns out more syrup, and of a better quality. He planted last year half an acre in light sandy loam, and the latter yielded double the amount of syrup, and of better quality.

C. W. Ingraham, of Jackson county, Mich., said that his experience thus far proved that cane raised on a light, warm soil produced the best syrup, and also the best sugar. No evaporator will exclude all the vegetable matter; but if the cane could always be ripe, thoroughly so, I think the cane raised in the heavy soil would be as good. Let the cane be thoroughly ripe, and its granulating qualities are greatly increased. Green cane, of course, contains more vegetable matter, and, consequently, more grape sugar, or glucose. The cane, in my opinion, should have an early start and get thoroughly ripened. If this be so, although it may grow on heavy soil, it will make good syrup and granulate well.

O. M. Brainard, of Marion county, Iowa, thought the best soil for syrup or sugar was a sandy gravel, or hazel soil. On rich, low soil good syrup can be produced, provided it has been cropped a number of years. There is a grape sugar in rich soils [a specimen of which he exhibited to the Convention] that prevents granulating. The grape sugar is also found in soils lately manured, together with portions of vegetable albumen. These, combined in the juice, will make a black, bitter syrup, but will not granulate into sugar. The richer light soil will produce a grained sugar, if rightly manufactured. Soil manured with horse manure will produce acidity in the syrup, and it contains a large quantity of potash or vegetable albumen, and will never granulate. Cane planted wide apart will grow very heavy and thick in the stalk, but will not granulate nearly as well as when planted thinner and produces thinner stalks. A stalk three-fourths of an inch through has as much saccharine matter, and of course far less vegetable, as one two inches through, providing they are the same stalks. Rich ground requires the cane to be planted thick—10 to 20 stalks to the hill—to make good syrup. The thicker you plant it in this kind of soil the less vegetable matter or glucose it will contain. Hog manure, which some persons have been in the habit of using, contains a large amount of potassa in it, and therefore should be never used, unless you like a bitter and weak syrup.

The Convention here adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, April 17.

After the reading and approving of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings, the subject under the second head was taken up, viz:

SECOND—SEED SEEDS.

Mr. D. D. Tooker said he deemed it of the first importance to plant good seed in the seed. Most of the seed now in market is damaged and will not germinate, or is impure from cross-fertilization. Sorghum is fertilized with pollen from other plants of the same genus, but not assimilative. Even Michigan grown seed is not reliable, as it may have been fertilized by pollen from Illinois or Iowa. I have been in the habit of sending to Southern Ohio for seed for myself and neighbors, and I intend to plant the seed I have with me to get a good stand of cane during my five years' experience. I prepare the seed for planting by soaking it in warm water in a bright place, and hoeing it under and warm until it sprouts. By this method I gain at least ten days in the early growth and maturity of the cane. With a little forethought, a number of no small consideration, seed will maintain its vitality for several years, if kept dry. I have planted seed which was both old and got no good a crop as by any other.

Mr. Wilson of Raisin thought, in addition to soaking it in warm water, it should be rolled in plaster. The plaster will give it a good start.

Mr. S. W. Standard of Ohio wanted to know if Chinese cane would hybridize with Indian corn. He would like to hear the views of Dr. Champion.

Mr. Ingraham said plants of the same flowering would mix; Imphee, dowry corn and broom corn would hybridize, and produce a wave of the same kind. Our maize or Indian corn will not mix with sorghum. By a violation of nature, sometimes a potato will grow on an apple tree, and from the same principle an ear of corn might grown on a sorghum stalk, not otherwise.

John Seelye said scattered sorghum would hybridize with maize, as well as with millet and broom corn. One of my neighbors had a field of Indian corn eight rows from a patch of his sorghum, and he found two perfect ears of this corn on a sorghum stalk. His own experience was that it would not hybridize. He says it seems to be a rule that like produces like. He says he has tried the experiment for years, and has never found a single instance to the contrary. If we let the sorghum stalk remain in the ground, it will produce a second growth, which is good for fodder. The second growth is not so large as the first, and does not ripen so well. The second growth will not hybridize with the first.

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The Committee, after examining all the above Evaporators, gave their decided preference to C. Cory's Evaporator, which is known as Cook's Evaporator, with Cory's Improvement.

This improvement in the mode of evaporating sugar cane juice, invented by Mr. Cory, we, in November last spoke of at length. We then said we regarded it as the best Evaporator which we had yet seen, and the unanimous opinion of the Committee fully endorses our judgment.

After the awards the Convention adjourned sine die.

As connected with this subject of raising sugar cane, manufacturing it into syrup and sugar, and the best machinery and means of doing so, we give the following letter presented to the Convention by Mr. C. Cory, named above. Probably no man in the Northwest more thoroughly understands the subject upon which he writes than Mr. C. He has made it the theme of much study, for the past five years:

ADRIAN, Mich., April 16th, 1862.

The undersigned, in presenting to the Sorghum Convention the accompanying specimens of sorghum sugar and syrup, respectfully represents that he has been enlisted in the sorghum enterprise now for five seasons past, with unbounded faith, and that he believes it to be, at the present prices of sweets, the most profitable of all the various branches of agriculture. He concurs in the generally received opinion that light sandy soil produces lighter colored and better flavored sweets; but would still, for the sake of larger gains, give his preference to richer soils, should more in bulk and corn growth qualities. The seeds should be carefully planted, and kept growing. They should be thinly covered, and lightly pressed down as planted. The ground, if thoroughly well, should be rolled. The largest yields may be from drills, but the crop is more easily tended when in rows, some four feet (part each way). Early and frequent cultivation is vastly desirable. A mixture of ashes, lime and gypsum applied to the hills is suitable quantities during the early stages of its growth, will be found beneficial in many respects, stimulating to growth, destroying and preventing the existence of multitudes of its insectile parasites, and improving its quality. In stripping the leaves from the growing cane, a large amount of sheep-lodge may be had very cheaply, by the aid of movable sheds. When the crop is gathered before proper maturity, it should remain a few days, protected from heat and cold, to eliminate chaff, husks and pith, before being manufactured.

If in the samples of sugar and syrup exhibited by the undersigned, there is no evidence of secondary merit, it is attributable not so much to the species, soil or culture, but simply to the improved implements and modes of manufacture. The expressing of the juice is done in the ordinary method, by the aid of a horse power, and the juice is then put up in the form of the pan, and a small amount of freshly slaked lime is added in a diluted state, to neutralize, in part, the acidity of the juice, and to aid in its defecation.

On Syrup.—Generally, three feet eight inches wide and ten feet long, and is constructed, in part, on the principles of Mr. Cook's celebrated evaporator, to which has been added sundry improvements invented and patented by the undersigned. This is placed on a stationary brick arch, and is divided into two apartments, which are of ordinary length, but whose of unusual length, additional divisions are added to the first division, as more perfect defecation is secured, after which, in a clarified state, and reduced to a proper consistency, the syrup is passed into the finishing portion of the pan, and subjected to a continued intense heat till sufficiently cooked for the "test," when it is drawn off, at which point it is passed off, at the speed of from one to two gallons per hour, through the day. The sugar herewith exhibited is made from syrup thus manufactured. It is entirely in its raw state, and was manufactured into sugar but two or three days ago, for the present occasion. Neither is it intended to the sending of any other admixture whatever, except the small quantity of lime alluded to above. Respectfully submitted. C. CORY.

The following is a true copy of results of analysis made at Belcher's refinery, Chicago, Ill., in Jan. 1862:

"Analysis of sample syrup from Mr. Cory—for one hundred parts of syrup—

67	parts of cane sugar
26	parts of liquid sugar.
7	parts of sugar.
1	parts of gum or glutin.
20	parts of water.
1	parts of other matter.
100	

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S
IMPROVED
MELODEONS.
Warranted for Five Years.
The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 300 hands, and building 10 instruments per week.
Manufactory, cor. of Harriand & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.
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81 Fulton street.....New York.
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Henry Tolman & Co.....Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn.....Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber.....St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak.....Philadelphia.
A. Cowan.....Cincinnati, O.
Fr. P. Werlein.....New Orleans.
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Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers of the United States, and put in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of 1853, and since that time have SOLD and still TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR of them in the United States and Canada, but also in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. We have received from all these quarters we know the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which our instruments are held.
At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium, and never exhibited in competition with others.
We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our illustrated circular, in which our instruments we manufacture is fully described, and the prices affixed thereto.
All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or our agents, are fully warranted for five years, and we hold ourselves ready at all times to make good any defect in material or workmanship, that may occasionally occur, free of charge.
Agents for the sale of our Melodeons are in every town in the principal towns of the United States and Canada.
Address either
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ILLINOIS CLARET WINE.—
$2.00 per Gallon.
50 cts per Bottle.
Warranted pure, and better than the imported
Manufactured by us exclusively for medicinal purposes.
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J. H. REED & CO.,
144 & 146 LAKE STREET,
Offer a large and complete stock of
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MANUFACTURER'S GOODS,
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GROCERS DRUGS.
We have the goods well bought, and can sell to the advantage of
Cash and Prompt Buyers.

Meeting of Stockholders.

STOCKHOLDER'S NOTICE.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Stock books of the said Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as specified in the agreement heretofore entered by the Stockholders, with a view to consolidation.
By order W. H. RAMSEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Wayne & Chicago Railway Company.
Certificates of stock of said Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the
10th of April Proximo,
on surrender of the following certificates of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, viz:
Holders of Stock of the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, will be allowed one share of stock in the new Company for each share of stock, for that purpose, in the Corporate Agents, Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, in
Shares of One Hundred Dollars Each,
with Scrip Certificates for less amounts, not exceeding Ten Shares to any one person.
Dividends on the Stocks will be opened on the 10th proximo, payable by order
W. H. RAMSEY,
Pittsburgh, April 17, 1862. Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS.—Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of APRIL, after which, it is not probable any further transfer will be made, excepting as specified in the agreement heretofore entered by the Stockholders, with a view to consolidation.
By order JOS. H. MOORE, Treas'r & Cont'l Agt.
Chicago, April 16. apl5-2w&w2w ptf 11 Dearborn st.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
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Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Rocking and Fancy Chairs, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Cribs, Cradles, Tables, &c.
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For freight or passage apply on board, or to
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running in daily connection and above rates will be made by any line or lines offering the shortest time. Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to the Eastern States, Canada and Europe.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS
is now in operation, and we will run over our Lines Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.
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We have just received our new and attractive Fall Stock, which we are selling very low for cash.
PRINTS,
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BOSTON,
Have Removed to the New Block,
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Winthrop Square,
The special attention of the Trade, in all sections of the country, is invited to the
Large, Choice and Attractive Stock,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT
POPULAR PRICES.
Freight from Boston to any Western point, as low as from New York.
apl5-ptf-lm

J. M. BEEBE & CO.,
BOSTON,
Having closed their over stock, preparatory to Removing, will offer, April 6th,
At Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Winthrop Square,
An entire Fresh Stock of
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.
apl5-ptf-lw
FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.,
34 & 36 Lake Street,
Are now opening a large and well assorted stock o
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
Together with all the various styles of Goods for MEN'S WEAR, such as
Corderoys, Satinets,
Moleskins, Cottonades,
Velveteens, F. and M. Cass,
Planters' Drills, Queens Cloth,
Planters' Ducks, Spanish Linens,
Merino Cassa, Brop'n'Shirt,
Kentucky Jeans, Hair Cloths,
Fancy Linens, Tweeds.
You will always see in our assortment all the staple styles in the market, which we will sell at as low prices as any house.
A full stock of Rubber Tissue Paper, Wraps or Linings.
apl5-ptf-lw

JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE.
JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE.
JEWELRY
AT WHOLESALE.
At Lowest Cash Eastern Prices,
BY J. H. BRUCE & CO.,
166 Lake Street,
Chicago.....Illinois.
apl5-ptf-lm

NOW OPENING
LARGE LOTS OF
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars,
CORSETS! HOOP SKIRTS!
Hosiery, Gloves and
Under Garments, Trimmings, &c.
ALL FRESH, DESIRABLE AND CHEAP.
J. F. GRAHAM, 102 Lake street.
Merchant Tailors.

WYANT & POWERS,
Dealers in every variety of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
3 TREMONT BLOCK,
Dearborn street.....Chicago.
Have just received their Spring stock of new and desirable goods.
GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.
Washing manufactures fitted to order, and
WARRANT A FIT IN ALL CASES.
(mh15-ptf-lm)

H. BURWELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 3 Tremont Block, Dearborn street,
Is now receiving a well assorted stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Coatings, for Spring Wear, which will be made up to order in the most approved style and at the lowest cash prices.
H. BURWELL,
mh15-ptf-lm No. 3 Tremont Block, Dearborn street.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S
Improved Piano Fortes.
MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS,
Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue,
NEW YORK CITY.
FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

THE CITY.

DID NOT DRAW.—The theatrical performances at the Court House, entitled "Colliana," did not draw last evening. There being no quorum, the curtain was not raised.

GOOD FOR THE REV.—George Sturgus, Esq., arrived from the South last evening, late from the headquarters of the 31st Illinois, and brought the sum of $6,185 from the members of the command for their families here.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to the announcement of the Secretary of the Board of Public Works, in another column, calling for the semi-annual water-rates, to be paid on or before the first of May next.

SPRING OPENING.—Miss A. E. Williams will open new styles of millinery to-day at the rooms of H. W. Wetherel, No. 96 and 98 Lake Street, over American Express Office, where she will be glad to see her friends and patrons.

☞ McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street have received the Private Life of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Dr. Pierson of Kentucky. Also the Life of Washington Irving, by his nephew, with fine portraits.

GOTTSCHALK'S LAST CONCERT.—A very large and intelligent audience was called to McVicker's Theatre last evening to witness the farewell appearance of Gottschalk and Carlotta Patti.

PATTEN'S MILITARY BOOK.—John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place, has received a new supply of Patten's Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Instructions. The price is only 25 cents each.

☞ Messrs. Bullock, Bros., 43 Clark St., as will be seen by reference to their advertisement in another column, have a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, suited to the wants of all, to which they invite the attention of purchasers.

CLOSING SALE.—This evening, at 7½ o'clock, Gilbert, Sampson & Warner will positively close out the balance of marble statuary, rich vases, Bohemian glass, China and silver-plated ware, and other rich fancy goods, at 54 Dearborn street.

☞ W. M. Harlow, No. 54 Clark street, under the Sherman House, has just received a splendid assortment of pianos and melodeons, church organs, &c. The house is under the superintendence of S. V. H. Crosby, who will take pleasure in showing the superior qualities of each instrument.

FOR COMPANY A, CHICAGO ARTILLERY.—Alexander Anderson, a member of Captain Wood's Battery, is in the city and will leave on his return to the corps on Monday morning next. Friends of members of the Company can have packages forwarded, by leaving them at the establishment of Messrs. Hodges & Co., No. 40 State street, to-day.

A STRANGE WEAPON.—An object of great interest was on exhibition at the Board of Trade yesterday. It was a Louisiana lance about twelve feet in length, taken from a member of a company of cavalry known as the "Hell Cats," and brought to this city by J. G. Wilson, Esq., who has just returned from the battlefield.

☞ We call attention to V. R. Allen's advertisement, headed, "Your Attention," in to-day's paper. Mr. Allen is an experienced workman in his peculiar line of business, having taken premiums in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Buffalo; also a silver medal at Cincinnati and can furnish any number of references among business men in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, who will testify as to the superiority of his manufacture.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN IRVING W. CARSON.—The remains of Captain Irving W. Carson, which arrived from Cincinnati on Thursday evening, and are now at the undertaker's establishment of Mr. Jordan, on Clark street, will be buried to-morrow afternoon. The funeral will take place from the First Baptist Church at 2 o'clock P. M., the services to be performed by Rev. W. W. Evarts. A military escort will accompany the cortege to the cemetery.

A ROSE BY ANOTHER NAME, &c.—Yesterday morning a couple named John Mahinan and Rose Miller, made their appearance at the bar of the Police Court, and requested that they might be made "one flesh," in double quick time." They had been married with living together in an unlawful manner, and concluded to wipe out whatever disgraceful suspicions might attach to such conduct, by the legal process of a public marriage. No serious obstacles being in the way, Justice Davis spliced them after the most approved form, and sent them on their way rejoicing.

KINGDOM COMING!—These mysterious words have for a week past stared everybody in the face from our daily papers, and from street posters. Everybody has asked his neighbor what it meant—what Kingdom was coming? When and how? But nobody could tell. The popular anxiety increased, "and still the wonder grew," till it really became painful. We are happy at last to solve the mystery. Messrs. Hood & Cady have placed upon our table a new serio-comic song by Henry C. Work, entitled "Kingdom Coming," in which the negro advertises his runaway master. The music is extremely taking and promises to be another Dixie.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BLOOM.—Orrin Felt, late of this city, but more recently residing in Bloom, Cook county, was on Thursday night arrested by the police and sent to Bloom for examination before a magistrate, upon the charge of shooting a man, a neighbor of his. It would appear that Felt some time since purchased a piece of land from one Skinner, and had failed to pay for the same. Litigation ensued, which resulted in a fracas a few nights since, during which Felt discharged a shot from a gun at a man who was in company with Skinner, inflicting a severe but not necessarily a dangerous or fatal wound. The gun used was fortunately loaded with small shot, two or three of which only took effect. The result of the examination has not yet transpired. Felt has once been an inmate of the County Jail on a charge of larceny.

ARRESTING DESERTERS.—Alexander Miller, a soldier belonging to Col. Voss's Cavalry regiment, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Davis, charged with abusing the wife of Carl Hahn, while arresting her husband as a deserter. The defendant claimed that he had been ordered to reclaim Hahn, who had deserted from the 12th Cavalry regiment, now at Camp Butler, and exhibited a written order from his commanding officer to that effect. It was not shown that Miller used unnecessary violence in arresting the complaining witness, and he was accordingly acquitted. His right to make such arrest, however, seems to be a disputed question, and one over which the Police Court has no jurisdiction. Hahn was detained, and the matter will probably be tested by a writ of *habeas corpus* in some Court having the proper jurisdiction.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMPANY A, CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY.—It is not necessary for us to make an appeal to the citizens of Chicago, calling upon all who contribute their money liberally for the brave boys of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery. It is well known that at the battle of Pittsburg Landing the Battery lost its camp equipage. Its members are also on a short allowance of uniforms. This evening, at McVicker's Theater, a performance, equal to anything lately enacted, will be given, the net proceeds to be devoted to the replenishment of the lost property and the clothing for the Battery boys. The bill is an excellent one, including Buxton's comedy of "Married Life," a dance by Jennie Hight, and the laughable farce of "Mrs. Norma," with Chapin as Mrs. Norma. There is quite a strife going on at the different hotels to see which will sell the greatest number of tickets for the theater this evening. We shall endeavor to furnish the result on Monday.

EASTER SUNDAY.—The "Kyrie," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei," from Mozart's No. 1 Mass; also the "Gloria," "Credo," and "Dona Nobis," from the 12th Mass, will be sung with full chorus at the Bishop's Church, Wabash Avenue, on Easter Sunday morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The Vesper service, usually held in the afternoon, will take place in the evening, the Right Rev. Bishop officiating. Appropriate music is in rehearsal for the occasion. The services of some of our best singers have been secured for the occasion.

In the Church of the Holy Family, on Twelfth street, with full chorus, Beethoven's celebrated Mass in D, will be given. This Mass is one of the most renowned that ever has been or ever will be composed. Up to the present time it has never been performed in this city. All the friends of good music are invited to pay a visit to this church at ten o'clock precisely, when the service will commence.

Affairs At Camp Douglas.

Matters in camp yesterday presented a livelier appearance than usual. The ground is once more becoming consolidated, and the few hours of pleasant sunshine were improved by many companies of the Federal soldiers in active drilling, and the usual routine of military duties.

To-morrow, eight hundred of the secesh prisoners now in camp will be transferred from their present quarters to Madison, Wisconsin. Two hundred more—a portion of those taken at Island No. 10—will be sent up from Cairo, and on their arrival here, will be joined by the detachment of their comrades now in Camp Douglas, and the whole will be taken, by special train, to Madison. This change is to be made by order of Gen. Halleck. The especial reasons for the same have not yet transpired.

Another Illinois soldier by the name of Harvey Newman, died in camp on Thursday, a member of Capt. Putnam's company, of the 65th regiment. He came here from Cottage Hill about four weeks since and enlisted. He died of pneumonia. His remains will receive proper attention as soon as further instructions arrive from his friends.

The guns for the Mulligan Battery arrived yesterday morning. They comprise four six-pounders and two twelve-pounders, James's rifled cannon, and taken altogether they form the most complete and formidable field-battery that has left this State. The 12-pounders are mountain howitzers, and are especially adapted to "a little more grape." In this connection we may state that some time ago Col. Mulligan earnestly petitioned Gen. Halleck for a transfer to the field, and that he confidently expects to be relieved and to receive marching orders in a few days.

Below is a list of the deaths among the prisoners up to last evening:

April 17th.
W. B. Winfield, co C, 1st Miss.
E. W. Johnson, co B, 3d Tenn.
J. Harris, co B, 49th Tenn.
J. W. Simmons, co D, 49th Tenn.
J. Page, co C, 42d Tenn.
G. Fletcher, co C, 3d Tenn.

Previously reported	102
Reported to-day	6
Total to date	108

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE COIN COUNTERFEITERS.—The case of one of the parties, arrested on State Street some two months since and caught in the act of making bogus silver coin, was up before the United States Court yesterday. The defendant, Dr. Durne Dusenbury, was brought to the bar, and it appearing upon examination that he was unable to secure the services of competent counsel, Judge Drummond appointed John Van Arman, Esq., to attend to the matter. Mary Perry, a young woman indicted with the above, and known as an occupant of the Home, a notorious house on Clark Street, was also brought up, charged with passing counterfeit coin. She plead not guilty. They were both remanded.

PHILMOT, THE BURGLAR.—From their inability to obtain some of the witnesses who testified upon the preliminary examination against Alex. Philmot—the daring young burglar whose exploit, in successfully escaping from the third story of the Armory building last summer, we have already related,—the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court, at their late session, failed to find an indictment against him. The defendant has lain in jail until yesterday, when he was brought before Judge Manierre of the Circuit Court on a suit of *Habeas Corpus*, to have the prosecution show cause why he should not be discharged from custody. The case for the people was conducted Carlos Haven, Esq., and that of the defense by Arthur W. Windett, Esq. Judge Manierre desired to hear the testimony rather than listen to arguments and continued the cause until this forenoon. Philmot was accompanied by his mother, who is a resident of St. Louis. Every exertion will undoubtedly be made to clear the defendant, who has already escaped the clutches of the law two or three times, as though by the interposition of a miracle. Perhaps the attempt may this time prove successful; but should the young man not change his manner of life the gallows will be almost certain to catch him in the end.

THE LIQUID MURDER.—John Garrity and Patrick Gibbons, held for the murder of the sailor, Lloyd, about two months since, on the North Side, were yesterday arraigned before Judge Higgins of the Superior Court, and both plead not guilty to the indictment. Messrs. John Van Arman and John Mason appeared for Garrity and C. R. Jones for Gibbons. The trial was set down for the special order on Tuesday next.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—In the Circuit Court, yesterday, a suit was opened in which a colored man named Joseph Washington, by his next friend, sued the Chicago City Railway Company for damages sustained in the running over of a child of the plaintiff's, aged four years, on State street, near Polk, some time in August last. The child was somewhat injured but is now as lively as ever, having sustained no hurts resulting in disfigurement, or physical or mental deformity. A half-breed woman, named Barbara Hawkins, was introduced to prove some important facts, but her testimony was argued inadmissable by the counsel for the defense. Judge Manierre took until Monday to decide whether the testimony should be ruled out or admitted. W. K. McAllister, Esq., for the defense. Messrs. Chase and Storrs for the prosecution.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Judge Drummond*—United States vs Elizabeth C. Dole; cause at al; order of confirmation set aside. Parties in interest now come on to be heard in 3 days why the same should not be entered. No. 69—T. Whiting, Chandler, &c. vs Forman Mack et al; demurrer sustained; report, Rufus K. Hoop, Esq., Lathrop et al vs Benjamin T. Hyde; suit of inquiry heretofore ordered; now return executed; report, Rufus K. Hoop; Lathrop et al vs Jeffers; issue and judgment for plaintiff. No. 264—Chancery. James Freeland et al. vs Andrew T. Sheppard; decree in default; to examine defendants, with leave to have their books and papers. No. 803—Chancery. William M. Newell et al. vs Chicago, Marion & Fort Wayne Co. et al; appearance of defendant entered, and order that defendant do nothing to the prejudice of the complainant until further order of the court. No. 289, chancery. Humphreville Manufacturing Company vs J. Bailey, et al; taken under advisement. No. 277—chancery. Chauncey Hall, et al, vs E. Canfield, et al; dismissed at complainant's costs.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—*Before Judge Manierre.*—Cases continued are as follows: Nos. 500, 501, 502.

No. 503—Chancery. Barbara Noll vs Henry Noll; default and bill *pro confesso*, and referred to Master to report; report, Rufus K. Hoop; E. T. Lee, F. C. Carbinjet al; rule to answer as to Reynold extended until 1st day of next term. No. 76—Chancery. Grace Coppinger vs Thos. Coppinger et al; proof of publication on all defendants except V. U. Turner et al; defendants to file their answer or demur in ten days. No. 595—Chancery. Barbara Noll vs Henry Noll; Master's report filed, confirmed, and decree. No. 523—Charles Wiehe vs Jonas F. Hilmer; defendants ruled to plead to amended decree by the 1st day of May. No. 541—Henry Schroder vs John Riel et al; sealed verdict for plaintiff and damages assessed. Judgment on verdict. No. 555—P. Flemming vs Patrick Grifin; verdict for plaintiff and damages assessed. Motion by defendants for new trial. No. 634—John H. Thompson et al vs F. H. Shaw et al; dismissed at plaintiffs' costs. No. 707—A. Hilliard vs Wm. G. Dolston et al; service, default and costs assessed. No. 1 Fowler and Hammond vs No. 626—F. Wadsworth et al vs H. F. Ingersoll et al; demurrer to declaration sustained.

BUTLER'S COURT.—*Before Judge Hoyne*—Cases dismissed as follows: Nos. 571, 576, 674 and 924.

No. 805—N. B. Curtis et al vs George M. Howe. Verdict for defendant. Motion for new trial by plaintiff. No. 80—S. Buck vs J. Sackett. Verdict, defendant guilty; motion for a new trial by defendant. No. 88.—S. Buckford et al vs H. N. Rubin; plaintiff elects to take a non-suit. No. 300—Wm. Thompson vs. Lewis L. Lane; submitted; verdict for defendant; motion for a new trial by plaintiff. No 618—The Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company vs. N. Norton; on trial. No. 477—Lazarus Silverman vs. S. Goldman; submitted; verdict for plaintiff, and judgment on finding. No. 282—Conrad Kibler vs. Seth Taylor; cause continued at defendant's term costs.

Before Judge Goodrich.—No. 779—William E. Daggett et al vs. Anton Klaus; Judgment, damages assessed at $ 1,797. No. 1—George H. Scranton vs. Hiram B. Roberts; demurrer to 1st Count of *scire* sustained and leave to amend.

THE CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Anniversary Exercises of Chicago Theological Seminary will be held next week in the Seminary building, on the west side of Union Park. The class examinations begin on Monday, and are to continue during Tuesday and Wednesday as follows:

Tuesday—8 a. m. Systematic Theology (Junior class). 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m., Systematic Theology (Middle class).

Wednesday—9 a. m., Homiletics. 2 p. m., Church History and Ecclesiastical Polity.

The fourth anniversary of the Society will be held at 3 p. m., Monday. The programme will consist of Orations and Music.

On Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock a sermon will be preached before the Board of Directors.

On Wednesday at 7½ p. m., Prof. Joseph Emerson will read a paper on the Gnostics, which subject he has chosen before the Historical Society, in the 1st Congregational Church (Rev. W. W. Patton's) corner of Wabash Avenue and Twenty-first street.

The exercises of the Graduating Class and conferring of Degrees will take place Thursday at 10 a. m.

All the above exercises, except the address of Prof. Emerson, will be held in the Seminary building. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A SANGUINARY FELLOW.—A man by the name of Wm. Henry Rost, covered with blood, both eyes closed, and one badly cut with some sharp instrument, was brought before Justice Akin yesterday afternoon. He had recently been arrested by an officer, while in the act of beating open the door of a saloon on Wells street, near Madison, a lunatic in his hand, which he brandished furiously, and imprecating fearfully, addressing his anathemas to some one within who appeared to be holding the door. He was issued with fewer, and will have a chance to recover in the City Bridewell.

Opening of Lake and Rivers Navigation.

By a dispatch received here from Milwaukee, to John B. Drake, Esq., of the Tremont House, we learn that the straits are now open, and several propellers have already arrived at Milwaukee.

A dispatch from LaCrosse, to the same gentleman, furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the Mississippi river is open to St. Paul.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—The train on the Central Railroad from Cairo, on Thursday, brought up about fifty wounded soldiers. At Centralia a company of ladies entered the cars with refreshments and kindly distributed them among the men, to whom they were very acceptable. The ladies of Centralia, we learn, are doing those acts of patriotic kindness quite often.

CHINCH.—The wholesale hat and cap house of E. R. Kellogg & Co., has changed its firm name to E. P. L. Broome, who has purchased the old stock and, with large additions, moved to No. 54 Lake street. Mr. Kellogg will be found in the new store to attend to the wants of his old, country customers.

SCRUTINIZE NEW.—Fisher's Patent Boots and Shoes made to order by Jewett, 5 Custom House Place. sp19 6t

GAS FITTING.—Careful workmen to move and put up gas fixtures and gas pipe at 189 Lake street, H. M. Wimarth. ap 17-18t

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 189 Lake street, H M Wilmarth ap 17-18t

☞ "Yankee Card Writer"—nothing, visiting, "P. P. C." cards, at Sherman House. For samples by mail, send two red stamps. ap18-3t

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 93 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ap21-1y

☞ For Paper Hangings go to the old stand of E. G. L. Paxon, 70 Lake street. He has the best workmen in the city. ap1 3m

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 29-3m

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. novl3

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." novl1-3m1-1y

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM.—E. V. Wilson will lecture in Kingsbury Hall on Sunday, April 20th at 1½ a. m., 3¾, and 7½ p. m. Admission 10 cents.

☞ Niedermeyer's Mass in D minor, one of the greatest sacred works ever produced in this country, will be performed with a very large orchestra and full chorus, to-morrow, Easter Sunday, at the Church of the Holy Name, corner Wolcott and Superior streets, at 10½ o'clock a. m., when the Right Rev. Bishop will officiate. The solos will be sung by by Misses Rm. Garthe, Ill. Parrell and Messrs. A. DePaolo and Shultz. The performance will be under the direction of Prof. M. Giraci. In the afternoon a solo by Cherubini will be sung by Miss S., whose musical performance has already been appreciated at the concerts of our Philharmonic.

EASTER SUNDAY.—Morning service and communion, at 10½ o'clock, in the Episcopal Free Church, corner Indiana and Franklin streets.

Children's Festival Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock—Instead of evening service. E. B. Tuttle, Rector.

MONTHLY AT LARGE.—The usual services will be held in Unity Church, corner of Chicago avenue and Dearborn streets, on Sunday morning, commencing at half-past ten. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Rosmar Collyer.

MASS MEETING.—The colored citizens of Chicago will hold a mass meeting on Monday evening April 21, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Jackson street and 4th avenue. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., of Galesburg, Ill., will preach in the New England Congregational Church to-morrow at half-past ten. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach to-morrow in the first United Presbyterian church, corner of West Washington and Jefferson streets, at half-past 10 o'clock a. m., and half-past 8 o'clock p. m.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1862.

There was a good demand for Eastern exchange to-day, and rates were firm at ¼ per cent. prem. selling, and ¼ per cent. buying. Gold continues dull at 1¼ per cent. prem. selling and 1¼ per cent. buying.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Lake	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	500
G & C U RR	107	460	26	35	824	51
R I R R	139	850	880	.....	.....	1900
M C R R	120	700	700	1039	.....	.....
C B & Q R R	197	.....	2837	.....	.....	.....
C & N W R R	959	2881	.....	228	262	.....
A & S L R R	110	34	300	.....	46	.....
Total	1633	5426	9115	1302	1137	1751

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	.....	32500	.....	.....	.....	.....
G & C U RR	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	1180
R I R R	65970	55	.....	.....	68	.....
M C R R	.....	250	.....	.....	45	14540
C B & Q R R	7910	817	.....	.....	91	6505
C & N W R R	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2020
A & S L R R	400	.....	400	.....	60	570
Total	73280	33622	400	.....	604	26815

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley bu.
To Buffalo	17600	.....	.....	.....	.....	15575
Oswego	31000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Colborne	19672	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	.....	18900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	68272	18900	.....	.....	.....	15575

There was a good attendance on "Change today. About noon a dispatch was received by Messrs. Irwin & Morey, from Mr. C. J. Kershaw, of Milwaukee, stating that a propeller had arrived there this morning from Buffalo, and the Straits were open. This caused considerable flutter among the shippers and vessel owners, and freights, which opened steady at 16c for wheat to Buffalo, immediately gave way, and closed at 7c for corn.

The Wheat market opened with an improved demand, both by shippers and speculators, and prices advanced ½c per bushel—with liberal sales, at 140@142c for No. 1 Spring, and 70@71c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm at the outside quotations, in consequence of a decline in freights. Two car-loads of No. 1 Red Winter were sold at 88c in store.

The Flour market, under a continuation of dull news from New York, was stagnant, and only a few small parcels were sold at $3.90@4.00 for very good to choice Spring Extras. There are no shippers in the market for Spring Extra brands, at over $3.85 for about the best brands.

The Corn market was firmer, but not very active—buyers and sellers being ½c apart. Old Hirer mixed was sold at 36@36c afloat, and old mixed in store at 34½@35c. No market to-day.

Oats were quiet and neglected. Rye was in active demand at 40c in store; but sellers were holding at 42@43c higher figures, and the sales were trifling at 41c on track and 40c in store. Barley was in good demand and the market was firm. Highwines were in active request at 20c, but holders are generally asking 20½@21c, and the sales were light at 20½c. Timothy Seed was quiet, with light sales at $1.50@1.60. Clover Seed was dull.

Provisions were dull and drooping. There is a very little demand for Mess Pork and the market is dull and depressed. There are no buyers at over $10.00, and country brands are offered at that figure. City-packed Mess is offered at $10.50, without buyers. Bulk Meats are also dull, and we note sales of 150,000 lbs Shoulders at 3¼c packed, delivered at Peoria, and 30,000 lbs, at the same price, delivered here. Under the decline in New York the market for Lard is dull, with light transactions at 7c for prime city kettle.

The Live Stock market was brisk—especially in Beef Cattle, for which there was an active shipping demand, prices advanced ½@¾c ℔ lb. Good to choice shipping steers were sold at $3.00@3.50, and one lot of choice brought $3.75. Hogs were in good demand by shippers, but the market was not quite so brisk—sales ranging from $3.80@3.95.

Freights opened steady but closed at a decline of fully 3c per bushel—with engagements, at 15½c for Wheat to Kingston, 15½@16c for Wheat to Oswego, 10c for Wheat to Buffalo, 6c for Oats to Buffalo, and 7c for Corn to Buffalo—closing at the lower quotations.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *Grain sold "in store" is subject to the storage, which is paid by the buyer, authorize of the price paid for the grain to the Seller. When a sale is made, in which the seller pays the storage, it is quoted "free of storage," or "f. o. s."*

FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1862.

FREIGHTS.—Rates opened steady, but as soon as the news was received that the Straits were open, a decline of 3c per bushel was experienced. The engagements were:—To Oswego:—schooners Caroline E. Bailey and Russell Dart, wheat, at 14 cents; brig Mahaning, wheat, at 13½ cents. To Kingston:—schooner J. S. Newhouse, wheat, at 13½c. To Buffalo:—schr. Rapid, wheat, at 10c; schr. Milan and brig Fanny Gardner, wheat, at 9½c; schr. Echo, and two standard vessels (names not given), corn, at 7c; schr. Grampsbat, oats, at 6c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,633 brls. Market dull and drooping. Sales, 200 brls choice Spring extra at $4.00; 60 brls do at $3.90; 33 brls Rye Flour at $3.62.

WHEAT—Received, 5,426 bu; shipped, 68,420 bu. Market more active and 1c higher. Sales, 400 bu No. 3 Spring in store at 70c; 1,400 bu do at 71½c; 12,000 bu do at 72c; 3,000 bu No. 2 Spring in store at 76c; 5,000 bu do at 79½c; 6,000 bu do at 81c; 500 bu No. 1 Red Winter in store at 82c—all subject to 6c storage.

CORN—Received, 9,115 bu; shipped, 12,000 bu. Market firmer, but not very active. Sales, 5,000 bu old River Mixed at 36c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 35½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 36c afloat; 5,000 bu Canal Rejected at 32½c afloat; 1,000 bu old Mixed in store at 34½c; 12,000 bu do at 35c; 1,000 bu do at 35½c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu do at 36c f. o. b.; 500 bu new Corn on track at 40c.

OATS—Received, 1,302 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 400 bu at 42c on track.

RYE—Received, 1,137 bu. Market firm. Sales, 400 bu No. 1 in store at 40c; 100 bags on track at 41c.

BARLEY—Received 1,751 bu; shipped 15,575 bu. Market firm. Sales 32 bags very choice for seed at 90c; 200 do Spring at 87c for fall; 1,800 bu good at 60 in track; 10 bags do do at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork—Declined nominal at $10.50@11.00. Beef Hams—more active and easier. Sales 120,000 lbs shoulders at 3¼c packed and delivered at Peoria; 12,000 lbs city-cut shoulders at 3¼c packed. Lard—Quiet. Sales 50 pkgs choice Country Kettle at 7c.

HIGHWINES—Market very firm. Sales 20 bbls at 20½c—free of storage till the 1st of May.

SEEDS—Market for Timothy steady and quiet. Sales 10 bags very choice at $1.70; 10 bags prime at $1.40; 8 bags medium at $1.30; 8 bags do at $1.20. Clover Seed was dull and neglected.

BRANS—65 bushels fair mixed at $1.10.

POTATOES—200 bu common mixed at 35c on track. Choice Mechanocks are scarce and in good demand at 60c.

BUTTER—Is dull—the fair shipping at 9½c. Dairy, 11@12c.

EGGS—Fresh, 6@6½c per dozen. Sales, 30 bbls at 6½c—buyer's count.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $2.00@2.50 per doz; Turkeys, 8@9c per ℔.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 13@14c; Green Cured, 4@5½c; Green Country, 3½@4½c.

TALLOW—24 pkgs prime butchers' at 7½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 659 head. There was a good demand by shippers for prime Beeves, and the market was firm—choice qualities bringing a shade higher prices.

At Locomb' yards, Sandy sold Baldwin 57 head of prime young steers at $3.85—averaging 1,491 lbs. Wm. Watson sold Tilden & Co. 20 head of extra fat heifers, averaging 1,484 lbs, at $3.80.

At Sherman's yard, Stewart sold Walrad 30 head, av. 1398 lbs. at $3.87½. Funch sold Allen 21 head of very fine steers, av. 1,509 lbs. at $3.90. Fridhan sold Morris 20 head, av. 1385 lbs. at $3.00. French sold Hankin 27 head of choice steers, av. 1470 lbs. at $3.95. Crane sold Curtiss 16 head, av. 1125 lbs. at $3.35. Morse sold Campbell 17 head, av. 1071 lbs. at $3.25. Peerle sold Curtiss 20 head, av. 1325 lbs. at $3.60.

At the Southern yards, Norton & Co., sold Livingston 21 head of steers, av. 1421 lbs. at $3.87½. McCurdy sold Burke 20 head, av. 1299 lbs. at $3.35. Gimbor sold Drummond 47 head, av. 1285 lbs. at $3.35.

At the Pittsburgh yards, Davidson sold Tilden & Co. 48 head of good Beeves, av. 1,325 lbs, at $3.81. Fender to Tilden, 18 head at $3.80, av. 1,369 lbs. Withrose to Flagg, 19 head, av. 1180 lbs, at $3.00.

The total sales at the various yards were as follows:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.	Hogs.	Avg.	Price.
27	1440	$3.75	39	1160	$3.00
21	1500	3.50	30	1300	3.00
27	1391	3.50	13	1307	3.00
145	215	3.20	49	247	3.60
47	1470	3.12	40	198	3.60
120	1232	3.30	41	197	3.80
437	501	3.30	54	185	3.10

At the close there were but few lots left over, and the market was firm at an advance of ¼@¾c.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,972. The demand today was good, but shippers were unwilling to pay the extreme prices of yesterday, and the market was not so brisk. Sales were:

Hogs.	av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	av. lbs.	Price.
67	224	$3.95	71	213	3.90
84	220	3.95	101	213	3.10
145	215	3.90	49	247	3.60
70	210	3.90	40	198	3.60
120	232	3.90	41	197	3.80
437	501	3.90	54	185	3.10

PORK PACKING IN THE WEST.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

On the 28th of February we published the packing returns from one hundred and thirteen places, the footings up of which indicated pretty clearly that the quantity of pork packed in 1861-62, was the largest ever cured in any previous season in the United States.

The results shown by the statistics we now give, does not indicate the increase of the crop in its fullest extent, owing to the peculiar existing circumstances of the past season. About the time arrangements were made for packing, a general feeling of insecurity, consequent upon the existing rebellion pervaded the minds of farmers and others throughout the entire Valley of the Ohio, and on the Mississippi, as far up as Iowa, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, was thus manifested by the rebels, as well as the smaller packing points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and it was not till the season had begun that any of these points were regarded safe, and not until it was over, or nearly so, that the great number of these were considered out of danger.

This led to the shipment of hogs in immense numbers to the eastern cities, and to all points on the Northern borders of the Western States, so that all those places were crowded with hogs beyond the facilities they possessed to take care of them, and cooperating, had to be imported from this city and other points on the Ohio to Northern Illinois and Indiana and this State. Then, again, the low price, in many places not being over $2 to $2.25 per cental net owing to the great distance from what was regarded safe packing points, and the unsettled state of some localities, such as Northern Missouri, induced farmers to cure their pork at home; and slaughtering took place in many places for debts due them, very generally, so that the quantity of pork cured this way, outside of the regular packing places, is large, beyond any previous precedent, and which of course, is not included in our statistics. The quality of the pork this season is very superior, the hogs being young, and fed on corn exclusively, from first to last, which is not generally the case, so that, not only is the quantity very large, but the quality is superior to that of any previous season.

Pork packing this season has been unusually late, and it is but last week that it was closed at Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago, hence it is that we were compelled to delay our usual annual report, later in the spring. Last year it was published it on the 20th of March, and the previous year in February.

The number of hogs shipped to the Eastern cities, this season, has been unusually large. We give below comparative shipments to the New York and Erie and Pennsylvania Central Railways, and will give them by the other two routes, in the next issue of our commercial report.

Our statistics of pork packing at the various places, in detail and in the aggregate as follows:

IOWA.

	1860-61.	1861-62.
Bellview	1,977	none.
Bloomfield	4,000	3,900
Davenport	37,500	68,000
Birmingham	900	1,100
Davenport	1,000	1,500
Dubuque	8,045	6,100
Drakesville	914	1,800
Keokuk	2,300	4,000
Eddyville	2,400	3,200
Farmington	1,000	8,040
Goshenhey	1,000	500
Keokuk	49,500	40,000
Muscatine	21,863	41,115
Oskaloosa	27,000	27,000
Wappello	347	747
Total	159,541	196,973

MISSOURI.

Alexandria	26,500	18,400
Athens	1,969	800
Canton	13,000	4,000
Hannibal	7,000	3,100
Hannibal	7,718	none.
Lagrange	10,000	8,144
La Grange	4,000	none.
Louisiana	5,100	2,100
Palmyra	6,630	5,000
Rockport	500	3,000
St. Louis	76,800	84,063
St. Louis	1,000	1,000
St. Francisville	5,000	none.
Weston	1,700	none.
White Cloud, (Kas.)	4,000	4,000
Totals	186,176	133,607

OHIO.

Aberdeen	400	300
Breman	3,600	3,600
Bellbrook	1,000	1,634
Campbellstown	7,010	11,400
Chauncey	2,200	4,680
Cincinnati	435,700	474,487
Clarksville	none.	1,445
Camden	16,900	14,500
Chillicothe	22,675	19,958
Columbus	4,500	4,500
Circleville	10,423	9,751
Cleveland	9,000	61,979
Delta and vicinity	1,000	800
Cambridge	4,500	2,400
Dayton	500	500
Detroit	5,500	16,400
Dayton	1,600	6,300
Germantown	1,000	1,000
Deep Cut	425	510
Delphos	945	700
Eaton	4,000	4,700
Fremont	1,560	1,870
Florence	275	150
Georgetown	98	110
Higginsport	1,025	3,200
Hebron	561	893
Harrisburg	1,700	2,800
Hamilton	1,200	5,800
Harrison	400	none.
Jackson	1,000	1,200
Middletown	3,300	4,200
Marietta	1,600	1,100
Manchester	2,000	4,000
Massillon	1,000	1,200
Minster	2,000	1,000
Newark	576	3,800
New Paris	3,404	none.
Portsmouth (Pa.)	17,000	31,400
Portsmouth	750	1,900
Piqua	800	1,970
Pt. Pleasant, (Va.)	1,200	400
Ripley	21,820	18,014
Salem	567	553
Sidney	none.	1,600
Spring Valley	1,670	1,900
Steubenville	3,850	4,600